

9-26-1967

Kabul Times (September 26, 1967, vol. 6, no. 151)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 26, 1967, vol. 6, no. 151)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1567.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1567>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





NLF, FLOSY LEADERS SIGN AGREEMENT TO END FIGHTING

CAIRO, Sept. 26, (AFP).—The rival South Arabian Nationalist organisations, the National Liberation Front (NLF) and FLOSY yesterday agreed here to halt fighting each other as of today.

The ceasefire in their often bloody struggles for power in the South Arabian Federation came as part of an agreement signed here yesterday between NLF leader Faisal Abdul-Latif Asshahi and Abdul Kawi Makawee of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen.

Under the agreement the NLF agreed to meet with FLOSY in Cairo beginning October 3 to discuss formation of a national government to take over rule of the federation. The discussions will center on

three points: implementation of national union, formation of a provisional government, to take power from the British, and preparation of a programme and provisional constitution for a transition period.

The joint NLF-FLOSY communiqué yesterday said the delegations to these talks would be fully empowered to make decisions arising out of the agenda.

The communiqué by the two rival leaders said: "At a time when the South Arabian people are on the doorstep of absolute victory, intercommunal fighting is regrettable and painful and the people of South Arabia must be vigilant in the face of British manoeuvres to sow the seeds of dissension and fan

civil war amongst the nationalists before withdrawing from the zone." The communiqué said that the unity of the two fronts was imposed imperatively by the current circumstances of the Arab nation—which was confronting colonialism, imperialism and Israel—because victory for the revolution of South Arabia was a victory for the whole Arab nation.

Meanwhile, reliable South Arabian nationalist sources here said that, while no representative of President Abdel Nasser attended the meeting between FLOSY and the NLF, it was Nasser's good offices that brought about a rapprochement that made the meeting possible.

They believed official full-dress sessions between top-level delegations of the two fronts would be attended by a UAR representative.

There was no immediate reaction from the Arab League, which is to sponsor a South Arabian national congress open to all shades of opinion, including the National Union Party of the federal government's Information Minister, Hussein Bayoomi, the pro-Saudi League of the Arab south and a number of sultans' regions.

Both FLOSY and the NLF have refused to attend this meeting of "reactionaries, stooges, collaborators" and in their communiqué affirmed their fronts were the only parties concerned in the South Arabian question.

Herat Starts Digging Second-Deep Well

HERAT, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Drilling of a second deep well began here to provide the city with safe drinking water. The operation is being financed by Abdul Rahim Sufzada, a businessman of Herat.

Last year the first deep well was dug in the city under the city's water project by the Herat municipal corporation.

Before the drilling began, Governor Mohammad Sediq expressed the hope that the city would soon have all the drinking water it requires.

Yemen Commission's Members Agree On Several Issues

Beirut, Sept. 26, (DPA).—The Arab three-power conference convened to solve the Yemen problem resumed its deliberations here yesterday after an interruption of several days.

The foreign ministers of Sudan, Morocco and Iraq, according to informed quarters, reached agreement on a number of important points.

All political groups in Yemen were to be invited to attend a "national congress," and the royalists should announce their readiness to abandon the demand that Imam el Badr return as head of state.

A commission will probably go to Sanaa, the capital of the republican part of Yemen, for negotiations with President Abdullah Sallal.

So far no agreement was said to have been reached about Iraq's suggestion to send Arab observers to the Yemeni-Saudi border to prevent possible Saudi arms shipments to the royalists from reaching their destination after UAR troops are

New Call To Let China Into UN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, (AFP).—A group of 26 prominent Americans—including former Ambassador to the UN Charles Yost—yesterday urged the United States to halt its opposition to People's China's membership in the United Nations.

The American group made a similar proposal a year ago.

Explaining their renewed effort, they said that the confusion and change in China "create an impelling need for the world outside to make clear to any emerging Chinese leadership that it can, if it chooses, make a new start toward orderly participation in the United Nations and in world affairs."

The group said their latest appeal followed a significant year in China, a year that included:

—Explosion of the first Chinese hydrogen bomb.

—Continuation of the internal political struggle.

—A change in attitude toward China on the part of many delegates to the UN General Assembly.

Now, the 26 said, "the United States should support efforts to open the way for China to participate in the UN so that this option will be available to the Chinese government when it decides the time has come to maintain normal orderliness in its relations with other countries."

IMF, World Bank Chiefs Urge More Liberal Trade Policies

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 26, (DPA).—The heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund yesterday urged wealthy nations to step up financial aid to developing countries and to adopt more liberal trade policies.

George D. Woods, president of the World Bank, and Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, IMF's managing director, made the proposals at the opening of the annual meetings of their respective institutions in Rio de Janeiro.

Woods requested replenishment of funds for the International Development Association (IDA), a bank affiliate that makes loans on easy terms to developing nations.

"I am sure all concerned recognise that it is essential that the IDA replenishment be agreed upon as rapidly as possible, and that results be achieved which will permit IDA to respond, much more adequately than in the past, to the priority needs of the less developed countries."

Four-fifths of the investment being made today comes from the resources of the developing countries themselves, but "the all important leverage for the loan must come from outside," Woods said.

Exports—especially of primary products—are the chief source of foreign exchange for the emerging countries. "The total exports of the less developed countries, however, have not been growing sufficiently fast," the World Bank executive said.

Part of the difficulty has been the lack of cooperation by the industrialised countries in removing impediments to the exports of developing countries, Woods noted.

Price stabilisation for selected primary products should be given urgent consideration.

"In the field of industrial development and development assistance," he said, "policies and performance that were tolerable 20 or even 10 years ago are not good enough for today—they are not likely to survive tomorrow—and this is true with respect to both developing and industrialised countries," Woods said.

Afro-Asians Walk Out Of UN Assembly To Protest Apartheid

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26, (Combined Wire Services).—Afro-Asian delegates walked out of the General Assembly yesterday when South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller addressed the world organisation, says a DPA despatch.

The walk-out was the usual protest against South Africa's apartheid policy.

Muller said what he called serious deviation from the principles of the UN Charter in several recent United Nations resolutions was bound to undermine the whole structure of which the United Nations was based. It would lead the organisation away from its fundamental purposes and ideals, for it could only accentuate differences and increase frictions between members.

The United Nations should be a forum for serious discussion and debate and should not sow the seeds of suspicion, resentment and discord.

AFP reports that Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday reiterated his country's demand for direct talks with its Arab neighbours and for their recognition of Israel as the basis for peace in the Middle East.

Eban also indicated to the General Assembly that if the Arab states negotiated with Israel, his govern-

ment would make offers for economic cooperation and for a solution of the Palestinian Arab refugee problem.

"Peace in the Middle East, with its relevant agreements and provisions for enforcement, must spring from within the region," Eban told the opening general debate of the new General Assembly session.

"Peace cannot be grafted on from outside," he said, adding, "The Middle East is not an international protectorate."

At the same meeting, Akram Zuyater, Jordan's foreign minister, protested against the deportation by Israeli authorities of Sheikh Abdul Hamid al-Sayeh, spiritual leader of Arabs on the west bank of the Jordan.

Kosygin, Ayub Exchange Speeches

MOSCOW, Sept. 26, (DPA).—At a dinner given in the Kremlin in honour of visiting President Ayub Khan of Pakistan Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin stressed last night that a steady tendency for friendly and constructive cooperation between the two countries can be observed.

Kosygin recalled the Tashkent meeting between President Ayub Khan and the late Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and said this meeting confirmed that roads to the solution of existing differences can and should be patiently sought.

He expressed profound conviction that Pakistani-Indian relations can be improved without any foreign interference. This was in the interest of both India and Pakistan and in the interest of consolidating peace in Asia.

Speaking on Vietnam Kosygin said the Soviet Union was helping North Vietnam and would do so "until the imperialist aggression against the Vietnamese people is stopped."

Replying to Kosygin's speech, President Ayub Khan said he was confident that his meeting with Soviet leaders will lead to further cooperation between the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

He advocated a speedy conclusion of the nonproliferation treaty, because this was of concern to the whole world.

"Turning to the situation in the subcontinent in which Pakistan is situated, I would like to say that we greatly appreciate the continuing interest of the Soviet government in the establishment of good relations between Pakistan and India," the President said. "Pakistan remains ready and willing to negotiate with India on all issues in the spirit of the Tashkent declaration."

President Ayub arrived in Moscow yesterday. He will be in Moscow until Thursday and will then visit Volgograd and Yalta before flying home.

Kabul Soon To Say It With Flowers

By A Staff Writer
KABUL, Sept. 26.—Kabul citizens will soon be able to order flowers for patients in the hospitals, for parties and banquets and for their sweethearts.

A modern flower shop will be opened in Zarghona Maidan, Share Nau. It will be called Kabul Floris and promises to have in stock different shades of carnations, roses and other flowers.

Mrs. Amina Sherjan, who will manage the shop said that she hoped in time she would be able to change the name of her shop into Afghan Floris by opening branches in various parts of the country.

She said she was inspired to go into the business of selling flowers, when she wanted to visit a friend in the hospital but could not get the right kind of flowers for the occasion.

She said she was in contact with various nurseries to make sure of an adequate supply during off-season.

In special cases she said it would be possible for patrons to get imported flowers of the kinds that are not available locally. The tentative opening date is Thursday this week.

Israelis Put Seven Occupied Villages Under Curfew

TEL AVIV, Sept. 26, (AFP).—The Israeli authorities yesterday clamped a complete curfew on seven villages in the Tulkarem area of occupied Jordan, following new disturbances Sunday night when a small boy was killed.

Security forces were searching houses for nationalists and arms caches, as the Israeli government reportedly studied bringing in the death sentence for terrorist acts.

Kabul Farmers To Get Fertiliser

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Eleven distribution centres for chemical fertiliser will be opened in Kabul province to enable farmers to easily obtain fertiliser for their autumn crop.

A Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation official said the use of chemical fertiliser is becoming increasingly popular here. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation believes it is time more distribution centres were set up around the country, he said. As a start, 11 centres will be opened in various parts of Kabul province.

The centres will be located in Aliabad, Paghman, Gulbagh, Badam Bagh, Bebe Mahro, Bini Hesar, Mir Bacha Kot, Kara Bagh, Darulaman and Gozargah.

The source said the farmers will also be given information on how to apply the fertiliser.

Arrivals And Departures

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Nesar Ahmad Wahab and Rezwanullah Shenwari, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, left for Beirut Sunday to participate in a seminar on water and soil resources. The seminar is sponsored by the World Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Masoun, former assistant dean of the College of Law, Kabul University returned home after spending a year in the Federal Republic of Germany studying law.

Abdul Fatah Roshangar, an official of the culture department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, left here Sunday for Honolulu for further studies in Hawaii University.

A group of 14 technicians of the Ministry of Mines and Industries left here for Poland Sunday for further specialised training under a Polish scholarship.

Mohammad Naim, an income tax official of the Finance Ministry returned home yesterday after a year of studies in the United States under a USAID scholarship.

HISTORIAN RETURNS

KABUL, Sept. 26, (Bakhtar).—Professor Mohammad Ali, faculty member of the College of Letters, Kabul University, returned home after an 11 months lecturing tour in the United States.

The tour was sponsored by the Fulbright office.

Dr. Ali is one of the foremost historians of Afghanistan.

India, Yugoslavia, UAR To Hold Mideast Talks

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26, (DPA).—The Foreign ministers of the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia and Indian Defence Minister Sardar Swaran Singh will meet in New York next week to work out a concerted plan of action on proposals to resolve the Middle East crisis, it was announced here yesterday.

The decision to hold the tripartite meeting followed a 75-minute meeting here yesterday between visiting UAR special envoy Mahmud Fawzy and Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Sardar Swaran Singh was also present at the meeting.

Indian sources later said that while the Middle East situation, including the Khartoum conference and the Tito plan for an Arab-Israeli detente were discussed in detail, no concrete proposal was considered.

It was felt that India, Yugoslavia and the UAR should coordinate their roles at the United Nations, these sources added.

It was also announced that Mrs. Gandhi had accepted UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser's invitation to visit Cairo in the course of her proposed visit to Eastern Europe next month.

The invitation was conveyed to Mrs. Gandhi by Mahmud Fawzy, who later yesterday explained the circumstances in which an American ship carrying foodgrains for India was held up in the Suez Canal this summer.

Fawzy is leaving for Cairo today.

WWI TRENCH WARFARE IN CON THIEN

CON THIEN, Sept. 26 (AFP).—As our helicopter circled over this desolate marine outpost dug into the red mud of central Vietnam you couldn't tell anything was wrong, except that you didn't see any people.

But the pilot's radio was tuned in and he told us: "they're gettin' shelled down there, so when we touch down I want you guys out of this chopper fast."

A huge Negro artilleryman emerged from his hole shaking his head in disbelief. He waved us up to his gunpit and asked where we wanted to go. But there was no time for an answer, as a shell came whistling over the hill.

We drove blindly for a nearby bunker built of sand filled ammunition boxes, and landed in 10 cm. of water on the floor, heaped with half-eaten ration cans, ponchos, toilet goods, and waste paper.

When we emerged five minutes later, the 100 metres between us and the command bunker looked like

1,000. And when we ran for it and sank knee deep into the mud, it was like living a nightmare.

Vietnam was supposed to be "a new kind of war" with helicopters taking the troops from their comfortable barracks into the field for a day's fighting, and bringing them hot meals and cold beer if they had to stay out overnight.

But you had better not mention that to the marines up here, who are fighting the trench warfare of World War I all over again.

There have been improvements of course, like by giant B-52 bombers which you can neither see nor hear but which carry 30 metric tons of death per plane.

The air is whipped into a whistling whirlwind by the six mile fall of the great bombs and the earth tremble as they explode in an 11 kilometre splitting crack and then come thundering reports that you feel deep in your gut.

Whenever a few enemy can be spotted in the open, jet fighters

sweep in on them, showering 6,000 rounds a minute of machine gun fire with a rasping sound that makes your blood run cold.

You can no more escape the 24 hour a day fear here than the mud into which the men sink as they scuttle from one bunker entrance to another.

One fuzz-cheeked corporal attached to the command post admitted frankly "I'm going crazy," taking deep breaths to choke back the lump in his throat. But no matter how calmly they speak, everybody's hands tremble.

All the horrors of the western front rage here: the body which lay next to a burned out tractor for more than a day because the wounded but still-living men must get out first, the rats which have already bitten two men and sent them back to the rear for rabies shots, and the ugly open cracks in men's feet which have not been dry for three weeks.

(Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

Traffic Rules: To Be Or Not To Be?

The public of Kabul is anxiously awaiting the immediate implementation of the new plans and regulations by the Kabul Traffic Department for the improvement of the taxis and the general state of traffic in the capital city.

At least three during the past two years the traffic department has promised that it would introduce a set pattern for all the taxis, that taxis would be equipped with meters, would be painted a uniform colour and would have signs on them so that they would be easily seen at night.

But the Traffic Department has consistently failed to meet its commitment. May we ask, for instance, why the department can not introduce one uniform colour for all the taxis. What is hindering them all this while? And the import of taxi meters is surely not such a difficult task as to require years of delay.

In the meantime, the Traffic Department would do well to make its police more active and useful to the society. Most traffic policemen are so passive and quiet that one doubts whether they are there at all.

They must be taught how to direct the flow of traffic from the small lanes into the main streets, to enforce one way traffic regulations, and to stop traffic on the main streets to allow the pedestrians cross. We suggest that the Traffic Department arrange a course for its policemen.

The Traffic Department should also make up its mind about the traffic lights in the city. There is too much switching around which not only involves expense and disrepair of the asphalted roads, but is also dangerous to the motorists who get used to a light and suddenly it isn't there.

For example, at the Ariana Hotel intersection there have been three changes in the course of a year and a half. First there was no traffic light; then after traffic lights were installed too many accidents occurred so the traffic

Food For Thought

A Hair perhaps divides the False

and True.

—Omar Khayyam

Nigerian War Continues

Despite the decision of the Organisation of the African Unity to send a group to mediate the Nigerian civil war, the war continues. Press reports indicate that millions of dollars in losses and thousands of dead are the futile result of the war which has been raging for the past two and a half months.

There are no signs of any peace moves by either party. Apparently the Eastern region must surrender to end the war. Since the federal government isn't strong enough to crush the rebellion immediately and isn't ready to accept the Eastern demand for independence.

The worst blow was the recent decision of the mid-east state to secede, and call itself Benin. As soon as this was announced federal troops marched in there too.

Since the war is the domestic affair of Nigeria, it cannot be brought to the United Nations unless the federal government in Lagos requests it. The only hope lies with the OAU which should arrive in Lagos any day now. But further delay may mean the group has already realised the futility of its mission.

The war has also damaged the image of Nigeria as the greatest democracy in Africa. Continuation of the war will only damage its reputation further. It will also disrupt the implementation of urgently needed development projects.

The world now awaits the arrival of the OAU mission. We hope it will directly contact the leaders of both parties in the war for constructive mediation.

An Agency Of "Political Meteorology"

PART II

By Abdul Rahman Pazhwak
Afghan Ambassador to UN

The emergency session has called upon the 22nd regular session to inscribe this unfinished business on its agenda; moreover, to give it the highest priority in our deliberations. The peace of an entire region is involved—a region which is perhaps the world's most strategic area—and the world will expect that, moving forward from the progress made, the United Nations will come firmly and resolutely to grips with the crucial problems involved and will, with singleminded determination, work for maximum results that will not only discourage the recurrence of war but lay down basic principles for a viable procedure for a just and honourable peace.

In a broader and historic sense, this episode has demonstrated that the United Nations—in the face of dangerous divisionism—has released its inherent strength and its ability to cope with the most acute crisis of sudden war.

The Middle East crisis struck quickly but it did not explode in a vacuum. If we place it in the larger world picture we shall see that it is not unrelated to the malevolent forces of violence that have gripped the world in the past year. In many areas and on many levels the psychology of force has swept the minds of man and nations, and where once the virtues of peace were extolled, today the efficacy of force is openly flaunted and even exalted.

What has produced this climate?

One cause is frustration, that comes from protracted truce and the unfinished business of finished war; from the bellicose approach to the making of peace itself. The Middle East episode is only one demonstration of the paradox that the pursuit of peace in the wrong way is itself sometimes fraught with the dangers of another war. Like justice, peace delayed is peace denied, and time is no healer where there is pathological tampering with the peace process.

During the past 12 months we have seen another aspect of this problem on the other side of the world, in the alarming war in Vietnam. It is a conflict that has evaded every peace effort and its violence is escalating both in scope and intensity. Positions are irrationally hardening in a struggle that has brought military leaders to a situation of stalemate.

Paradoxically, a dead end has been reached, yet men insist that they must go on and on along the same futile path. On both sides frayed nerves are moving to neurosis, and there is danger that when frustrations reach a breaking-point, the parties will seek a way out in further enlargement of the struggle, to dimensions they themselves cannot predict.

A depressing aspect of the conflict is that veteran statesmen, fully conversant with international procedures, are unable to find an acceptable formula—acceptable, of course, to both sides.

We may now ask: is not the greatest danger in the Middle East and in Vietnam the fact that the parties are losing control of the runaway forces of war? Here is an appalling possibility when we consider that the decisive factors in the conflict are primarily the big powers, who are vested with the primary responsibility for the safeguarding of world peace.

There is also a third war—the colonial war in Africa, the almost forgotten war, we might call it. This, the Middle East and Vietnam all have the familiar features of the colonial-type struggle.

But now we see the rise of new species of violence—some of which, we may frankly note, did not always constitute the major premises of past United Nations decisions. The continued application of force and the threat of force against people and political parties in areas marked by the United Nations for decolonisation are more dangerous than ever in our world of closely related politics, but they are familiar maladies and we have had some experience in dealing with them.

Less evident and more deceptive are the last-ditch colonial and pro-colonial forces surreptitiously entering into phantom coalitions in preparation for a new struggle against the Charter itself, a struggle which threatens in Africa to degenerate into the ugliest kind of war imaginable, a war of the races.

Against this persistent rallying of force, we see the rise of desperate and more determined resistance movements already forming themselves in guerrilla armies in many parts of the world. These movements reflect a sharp response to external intervention—uninvited or invited; or to failure of certain powers to promptly comply with United Nations decisions, timetables and principles for decolonisation. In both cases they are symptoms rather than causes.

To be sure, such guerrilla forces are still in the formative stages, but we need look no further than Vietnam to see how far such forces can expand and how inevitably they become the focal points of intervention by big powers. They might well become the Vietnams of tomorrow, and we can only ponder how a world so badly shaken by one Vietnam could bear the shock of a number of such conflicts. The United Nations is expected to be able to avert the

rise of this expanding type of warfare by dealing more decisively with its root causes.

Another new species of war is the insidious use of mercenary forces to invade foreign lands. These illegitimate armies without flags and without governments may, if they continue to develop as a feature of the modern power struggle, add the spectacle of 18th century piracy and marauding to mock the Age of Reason. The great danger for us is that these faceless forces evade the peace procedures governing international relations and erode the narrow beachheads of international law so painstakingly established. We must scotch this movement in its infancy as a new force for chaos in our time.

Nor can one overlook the erosion of those aspects of international law built upon respect for the practices and decencies of diplomatic exchange. This deterioration for which all governments must answer and from which all will suffer and none can gain—serves only to aggravate disrespect for the norms of diplomacy, the rights of the individual and eventually and inevitably, for the sanctity of law.

In other areas we see the sudden and mysterious rise of animosities and incidents between small nations. Sometimes these incidents are the result of natural claims and conflicts but recently they are suggestive of the invisible hands of outside powers.

Two unhappy consequences follow from such policies: United Nations programmes for reduction of armaments are undermined by stimulation of a new kind of arms race—the race to supply countries, mostly the smaller ones, not presently engaged in war, with armaments not so much for purposes of national security as for rivalry with other small nations in an opposite power orbit; and in consequence, new suspicions, new fears, new tensions are generated, with new threats to the entire structure of world peace and security.

In the pursuit of such policies they strengthen the bypassing and even defiance of the United Nations, whose accumulated decisions they find burdensome. This growing tendency by certain states should be pointed out frankly. Can member states truly ignore the United Nations, challenge its authority, and even undermine its accumulated prestige without such policies seriously reflecting on their own prestige?

What are the forces behind these new and disturbing manifestations? The cold war, we are told, is dead, but apparently its death has been somewhat exaggerated. To be sure, as a

(Contd on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried the story of a 16 year old girl who was killed by her fiancé. Recently a girl named Fauzia was killed by her fiancé Asghar, in Jamal Mena, it said.

Giving details of the murder, the report said police were informed that the body of a girl was lying on the Qambar cross road on the way to Paghman.

After recovering the body, the police handed it over to the medical authorities for an autopsy. The killer was arrested after 24 hours. He confessed to his crime before the court.

Asghar was quoted as saying that on the night the murder took place he had taken Fauzia for a ride to Paghman. He had hired a taxi belonging to his friend. They were sitting at the back seat, when an argument started "between us on our return trip from Paghman."

"I lost my patience and attacked her with a knife that I had in my pocket. I stabbed her with the knife a few times in her chest. She died a few minutes later," he was quoted as saying.

"I threw the body out of the car and went to a Shah Shaheed Sarai where I washed out the blood stains in the car and on my clothes. I and the driver, Amir Mohammad, then went out on our own business but we were soon arrested by the police."

The same issue of the paper carries the translation of an article on the latest developments in Afghanistan published in the London magazine *Eastern World*.

It also carries a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Alam Ghawas welcoming the idea of the social hall opened in Kabul by the municipal authorities.

One of the best uses that can be made of the salon is to hold women's condolence meetings there. Men have somewhat solved this problem because they hold condolence meetings inside a mosque.

The social hall is the best place where women could hold them. As things are at present, women hold such meetings at the homes of the deceased relatives. This causes a lot

of discomfort to everyone concerned.

Today's *Ishtah* carried an editorial urging all governmental departments to start preparing to celebrate next year's Jashen. Saying that next year it will be the fiftieth anniversary of Afghan independence, the editorial said celebrations will be held on a much grander scale.

World Press

International Herald Tribune of Paris reported that the Soviet Union succeeded in dissuading the UAR from attacking Israel less than 30 hours before the Israelis launched their own strike on June 5.

Quoting diplomats in Madrid in close touch with UAR affairs, the Soviet plea to cancel the offensive planned for June 5 was made at a dramatic meeting between Soviet Ambassador Dmitri P. Pozhdayev and President Gamal Abdel Nasser at 2 a.m. on June 4.

Pozhdayev, who has since been replaced as the Soviet envoy to Cairo, was reported to have argued that Israel had neither the capacity nor the desire to attack the Arab states and that, consequently, Nasser could better achieve his objectives through political and diplomatic pressures.

One of the specific Soviet requests to Nasser, these sources said, was to abandon plans for mining the Strait of Tiran that the UAR had blockaded late in May.

The diplomats further said that Pozhdayev had made it clear to Nasser during their conference—that the UAR could not count on direct Soviet support if it started a war in the Middle East.

A Pravda writer charged that Israel's leaders are as bad as the anti-Semites of Nazi Germany.

Writing in the official Soviet Communist Party paper, K. Ivanov said Nazi persecution of Jews and other ethnic groups before and during World War II was due to the "Western imperialism that brought Hitler to power."

There will be an international exhibition and many cultural and sporting events. Preparation for this requires immediate work by the concerned department.

The editorial also called on the business community and individual producers to do their best to exhibit new goods of greatly improved quality to suit the occasion.

The same imperialism, Ivanov said, has also brought to power "politicians in Tel Aviv" who "try now to speak in the language of the most real colonial fascism."

He cited a comment by the late Soviet Jewish writer Ilya G. Ehrenburg that "during World War II, anti-Semitism was regarded as the international language of Fascism."

The London *Daily Telegraph* expressed sympathetic understanding of the decision of the United States to build a limited anti-ballistic missile system.

The paper said: "The U.S. administration cannot ignore the dangers of the Asian situation, any more than Russia is doing with her troops mobilised in the provinces bordering China. Perhaps the main doubt for both America and Russia must be whether China can be allowed indefinitely to increase its aggressive military potential."

The *Chicago Daily News* said that "in announcing the beginnings of an American ABM system, Secretary McNamara declared that the United States has no intention of building a complete ABM system. There is still hope that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will deem it necessary to go beyond a partial ABM system."

Reviewing the war's manpower brain, the columnist estimated the North Vietnamese lose an average of 1,000 men a month through battle casualties, desertions and sickness. From this, he subtracted the 3,000 replacements supplied by the Viet Cong. He arrived at a net loss of 13,000 men a month for North Vietnam.

First E. European To Head UN Assembly

Rumania's Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, who has been elected President of the 22nd session of the UN General Assembly, is the first communist diplomat to hold that eminent post.

Affable and remarkably athletic-looking for a man of 51, Manescu, is a familiar figure in the halls of UN Headquarters. He has led his country's delegation to every UN Assembly session since 1961, when he became foreign minister of Rumania.

He has been an active worker for an East-West detente, and has frequently launched moves to develop cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe in the fields of economic affairs, cultural relations and youth activities.

Toward the beginning of this year, the idea became generally

accepted that Manescu would be particularly qualified to become the first East European to be elected to the post of Assembly President.

Later in the year, when the Middle East crisis broke, Manescu's speech, to the Assembly during the crisis debate was noted for its restraint. In the speech, the Rumanian foreign minister called for negotiations to settle the basic problems of Palestine.

One of the first indications of Rumania's independent policy came in 1963 when the Rumanian delegation voted in favour of studies aimed at promoting the denuclearisation of Latin America.

The other members of the Soviet bloc abstained in this vote through solidarity with Cuba.

Manescu was born in the Rumanian oil city of Ploesti.

He graduated from the Law School in Bucharest, while a student he did undercover political work for the Students' Democratic Front and for the opposition press. He joined the communist party in 1936.

After World War II ended with the liberation of Rumania, and a new regime was established, Manescu moved up the hierarchy into important government posts.

He served as deputy defence minister, with the rank of general from 1948 to 1955. Then he became vice chairman of the state planning commission until 1960.

He joined the Foreign Ministry in 1940. He was later ambassador to Hungary and then foreign minister.

Since 1965 he has been a parliamentary deputy and a member of the Rumanian Communist Party Central Committee. (AFP)

Post Election View Of Saigon Politics

The South Vietnamese election results threaten to bring to a head the uneasy relations between General Thieu, the new President, and Air Vice-Marshal Ky, the new Vice-President.

There will be no political stability in Vietnam unless the two men and their supporters reach a working agreement in the next few weeks.

The present poor state of their relations may be judged by their failure to get together recently even for a joint television interview arranged by one of the big American networks. Ironically, the constitutional process of the recent elections were the start to provide the first dangerous test of strength between the two.

For a long time now almost all position of power have been denied to true representatives of the South

community, Premier Ky's Government of the past two years has been dominated by men who, like himself, are refugees from North Vietnam.

Twice recently senior Vietnamese officials, one a Northerner, the other a Southerner, have expressed their deep concern to me about this problem. Both men in all seriousness said that the situation could only be compared with the domination of the White minority in Rhodesia or South Africa.

It is just this Southern group that has been most "humiliated" to use their own word, by the election. Their Presidential candidate, Tran Van Huong, was badly beaten into fourth place. At the same time none of the Senate tickets associated with Huong were elected.

Instead the 60-man Senate, largely because of the oddity of a vot-

ing system that favoured small but disciplined blocks like the Catholics, will have about 20 northern members and some 10 from central Vietnam. (Central Vietnamese, such as General Thieu, are often lumped with Northerners in the Southern mind.)

It would be a major achievement if General Thieu could get Huong or some of his principal backers into his Government, but the odds are at present against it. Southern leaders say they might be prepared to act as a legal opposition if given the freedom to do so, but they seem sceptical that the Government will tolerate this.

So at the moment they are thinking of a "with-drawal from politics" as the "wisest course". This would be a blow to hopes of fostering nationalist enthusiasm for the newly-elected Saigon Government. (OFNS)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers, first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 20026

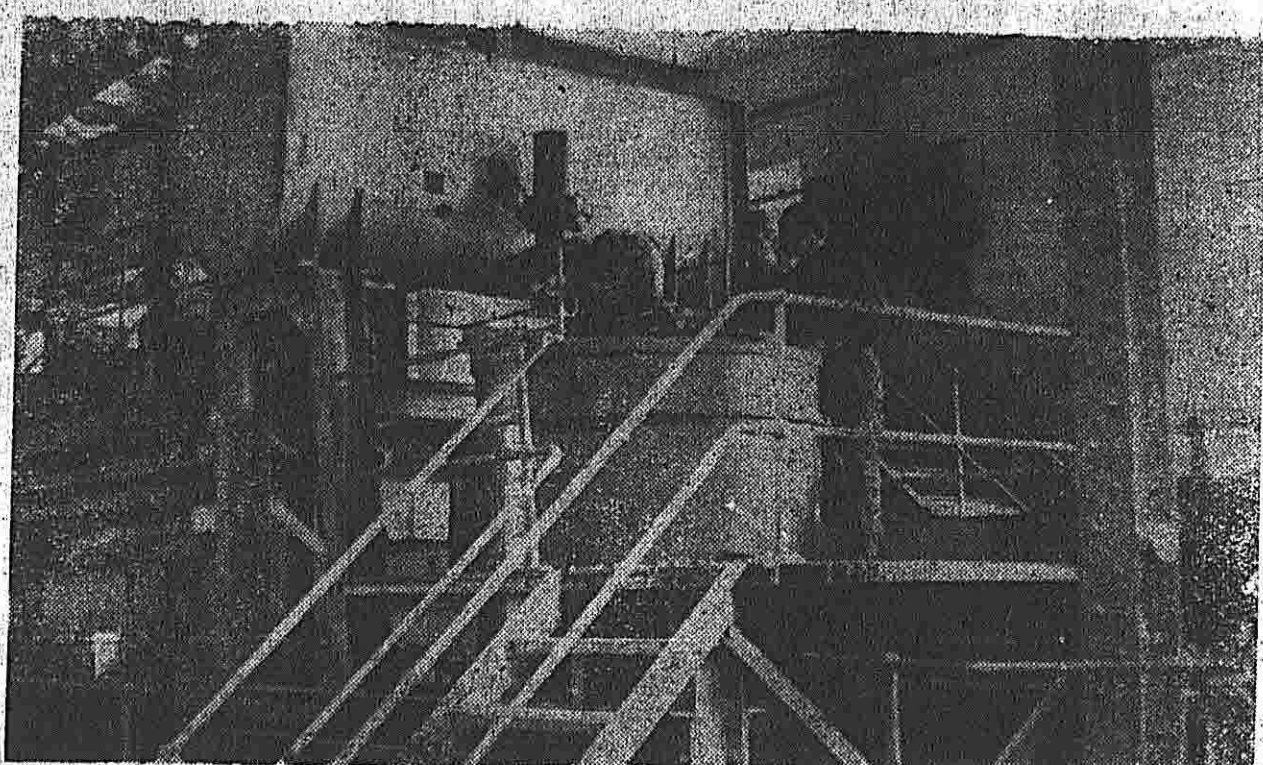
Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN



The refinery section of the Baghlan Sugar Factory goes into operation when sugarbeet is harvested.

Sugar Factory Faces Tough Choice

Following is an article by Mohammad Atiq Rafiq, a former member of the managing board of the Baghlan Sugar Factory published in Anis on September 13.

Because of losses incurred by the Baghlan Sugar Factory over the last three years, the managing board of the factory has decided either to close down the factory or ask the government for a subsidy. The management has already informed the government about the matter.

Since I have been involved with the factory's management for many years I would like to express my opinion on this subject.

In the event that the factory closes down it would be unable to purchase sugarbeet from the farmers. The farmers, however, have been planting their sugarbeet because the factory signed a contract with them that it would purchase the entire crop. Thus we cannot seriously consider closing down the factory.

During its 28 year history the Baghlan Sugar Factory has received considerable assistance from the

government. The factory has been exempted from customs duties on imported spare parts and machinery; it has obtained foreign exchange at the official rate; and it has received agricultural experts to help boost sugarbeet production.

Moreover the government has allowed the factory to retain 15 per cent of its net profit. Therefore in view of all these advantages the Baghlan Sugar Factory should have been able to expand if not establish other plants in various parts of the country.

At the time the cornerstone of the factory was laid I remember that in another country I know well there were only three sugar processing plants. Today that same country produces 340,000 tons of sugar annually.

The Baghlan plant recorded its maximum of 8,000 tons output five years ago and it is still unable to meet the needs of the country.

The income of the sugar beet farmers and the workers at the factory, moreover, continues to remain

I believe, however, that the management is responsible for the losses over the past three years. Five years ago the board of directors approached the government for an increase in the price of sugar.

The government approved our request and we raised the price of sugar to Af. 48 per seer. In the next two years we earned Af. 20 million, 14 million of which went to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to be invested in a sugar-beet expansion and protection programme.

Had we been able to maintain this rate of profit we would have been able to establish a new factory every five years.

Two and a half years ago a new man took over management of the plant. He kept back the Af. 14 million which should have gone to the Ministry's agricultural programme.

As a result, the farmers were not able to fight a sugar beet disease and 40 per cent of the sugarbeet crops was lost that year.

Last year as a result of mismanagement the sugarbeet was not squeezed properly and 11,000 bags had to be dumped into the river.

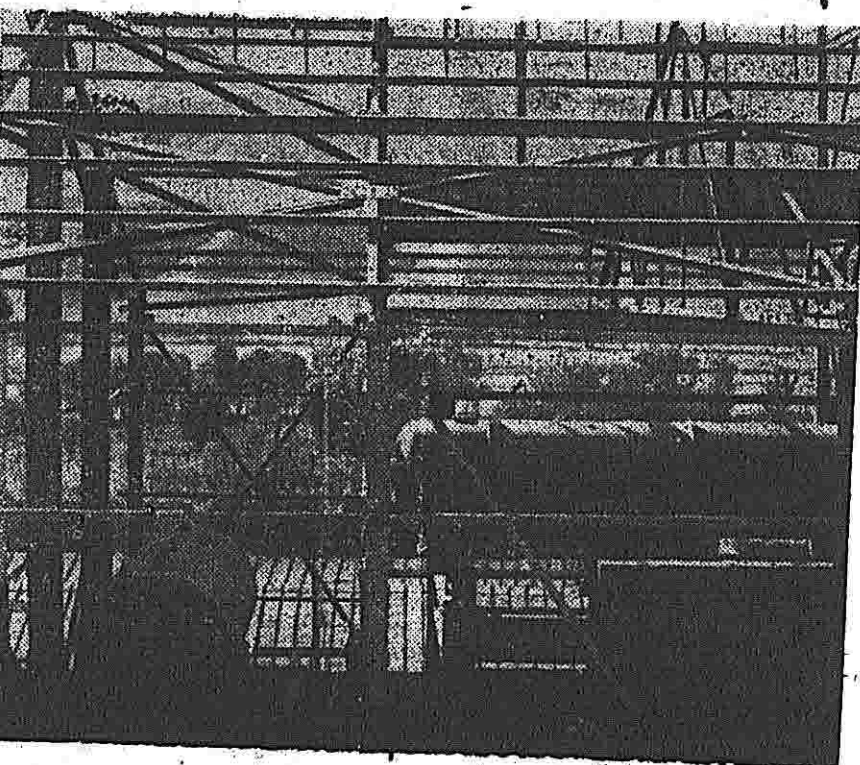
I hope the government will carefully check the records of the factory. The government is not responsible to cover the financial losses but it can bring to account those responsible for the factory's present condition.

West German minimum sales prices are relatively high (the same applies to the taxation limit), whereas in the other EEC countries a system of strictly proportional consumer taxes increases the price of the higher-grade cigarettes and tobaccos.

One point in the joint system for tobacco, envisaged for the six EEC countries concerns common minimum producer prices, a marketing organisation open to producers in all member countries, and intervention authorities. However, tobacco growers will be free to decide whether they wish to sell their product on the free market—on the basis of contracts with the processing industry—or to the intervention offices at the EEC minimum price to be fixed yearly by the Council of Ministers.

Another point in the Commission's proposals for eliminating tax frontiers is as follows: in each member country a proportionate consumer tax will be paid, using a revenue band. In

(Contd. on page 4)



The steam section of the Baghlan Sugar plant.

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

Last week it was reported that the foreign exchange rates in the Kabul free market had fallen sharply. A Kabul Times reporter went to investigate.

Sarai Shozdah Abdul Aziz, a few furlongs from the Ministry of Communications, has become the virtual headquarters for foreign exchange transactions. Dealings there have a considerable effect on foreign exchange rates in the country. Dollars, marks, sterling, rubles, Indian and Pakistani rupees, Iranian rials, Swiss and French francs, and Italian Lires are handled there and travellers' cheques are cashed. It is a private bank without a name but with many active brokers.

At the entrance to the sarai brokers approach you to ask if you are interested in dealing in foreign exchange.

To examine the sarai more carefully, the reporter took some afghanis in cash. He bought dollars and sold them back. Some interesting things occurred.

As the reporter entered the sarai, a broker approached him and led him into a shop. He offered to sell

dollars at the rate of \$1 to Af. 74. When the reporter said he wanted to buy some \$100 bills, the broker asked him to wait and left for a few minutes.

He returned to say that only \$1 and \$5 bills were available. "But if you insist on having \$100 bills, you can pay a little extra—50 pul (Afghanis) per \$1".

The reporter agreed. The broker left the shop again, returned after quite a while, and told the reporter that unfortunately at the present time there were no \$100 notes available. The reporter was sarcastic, left for another shop, and made the same request.

There the rate was Af. 74.45 per \$1 for \$100 notes. The reporter bought \$200 and sold them back at the same rate in another shop in the same sarai.

The reporter concluded the following from his experience:

—The price of the dollar has fallen noticeably, but is fluctuating. Fluctuations occur even in the course of a day.

The price of the dollar affects the price of other foreign currencies.

open up the country and offer hitherto inaccessible, most picturesque parts as an additional tourist attraction.

The Tourist Department which up

"International Liquidity" Main Topic At IBRD, IMF Meeting

By Z. Tamim

The 21st annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is meeting this week in Rio de Janeiro. Financial and monetary leaders from more than 100 countries will discuss the activities of these institutions and comment on their annual reports for four days.

This year's meeting has special significance because of the possibility that one of the major and most difficult issues facing the world monetary situation and world trade might be solved. The issue, referred to as international liquidity, has been discussed primarily by the Group of Ten (Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany) since September 1965 and by the annual meeting of the IMF last year.

Since the end of World War II the dollar primarily and the pound sterling to some extent have been the reserve currencies of most countries. During the past ten years the reserve assets of many countries have grown considerably, but international trade based on the transaction of reserve currencies has grown considerably, but international trade based on the transaction of reserve currencies has been slower than trade and in order to finance trade additional reserves are required.

How to create new reserves has been the topic of conversation for the last three years. The recent London meeting of the ministers of the Group of Ten finally, after many disagreements, decided on a method which will be presented to the Board of Governors of the IMF. Since the plan is a modification of the strong position the Group of Ten held before and will be beneficial

Britain's overseas trade last month showed a deficit of 29 million sterling, the trade ministry reported yesterday. But later better news came from the British finance ministry. They announced that total funds flowing in and out of Britain during the year ending June 30 showed a surplus of 140 million sterling.

In August exports slumped by 25 million sterling, sales to main export markets, especially European Common Market countries, fell and shipping was delayed because of closure of the Suez Canal. Exports totalled 433 million sterling.

The import bill, after being cut for four months in succession, soared 498 million sterling in July to 513 million sterling. The gap between revenue from exports and the cost of imports widened to 80 million sterling—the second highest monthly deficit this year.

The overall position was again partly improved by invisible exports—such as revenue from shipping and insurance.

These reduced the final deficit to 29 million sterling. In July there has been a surplus of four million sterling, so August's trading put the accounts back by 33 million sterling.

A trade ministry spokesman said later, however, so far the average monthly deficit this year is 22 million sterling compared with 29 million sterling in 1966. (REUTERS)

Malaysia's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Lim Swee Aun, said Saturday that it was Malaysia's aim to have an international commodity agreement to stabilise the price on natural rubber.

He was speaking to reporters before leaving for Bangkok to attend the ECAFE ministerial conference on commodity prices.

The two-day conference is to plan the strategy the Asian nations will use at the conference of developing countries in Algiers later next month.

Dr. Lim said: "Rubber, coffee, sugar and jute will be the prominent topics under discussion at Bangkok. Malaysia would aim at trying to get agreement on an international basis for primary products so that it can lead to a stable and fair price for rubber which is of utmost importance to us."

He said that Malaysia was happy over the assurance given by the Japanese Prime Minister, Sato, that Japan was viewing with sympathy the recent drop in prices of natural rubbers.

He also appreciated the Japanese government's support to Malaysia's request for an international conference to bring about an international commodity agreement for natural and synthetic rubber.

Dr. Lim said that Ceylon, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore had accepted Malaysia's invitations to a conference of rubber producing countries next month. (REUTERS)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 26.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying
Af. 74.50 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 75.00
Af. 208.60 (per pound sterling)
Selling
Af. 210.00
Af. 1862.50 (per hundred DM)
Af. 1875.22
Af. 1508.00 (per hundred French francs)
Af. 1518.22
Af. 1734.57 (per hundred Swiss francs)
Af. 1746.22



More and more grape growers in Parwan province are applying fertiliser, pesticides and insecticides. As a result production is rapidly rising in the vineyards where fertiliser and pesticides are used. A demonstration last week in Karabagh woleswall of Parwan showed that grapevines on which fertiliser had been applied produced three times as much grapes as those without fertiliser.

Political Meteorologists

(Contd. from page 2)

nuclear confrontation, as aggressive alliances, the cold war has greatly thawed, and this marks important progress.

But now we see a resurgence of rivalry in the more indirect forms of interventionism and in all manner of anti-Charter sophistry. We may appropriately ask: has the cold war gone underground—Has it shifted from the big bombs to the small nations?

If this is so, then the world faces a new type of power struggle, this one without even the moral justification of an ideological crusade. The parties themselves have time and again disavowed the pursuit of policies based on ideologies, and this is happily evident in Europe and to some extent between the two giant powers. Therefore, what can the new struggle portend, but a striving for power—not for principle—but for power itself—raw, naked power, rooted in purely selfish, national interests, and tactically translated into actions that play havoc with the delicate structure of world peace?

More dangerous is the fact that this new rivalry goes on behind the facade of so-called coexistence. Of course, we can only welcome every step that furthers a climate of coexistence among the powers, but this should not be limited to the big powers; it should not become their monopoly and their sole blessing; it should not be to the exclusion of the smaller nations—and certainly not at their expense. In its quintessence, coexistence, like peace, should be indivisible.

Some will have certain reservations regarding this analysis, but one thing is sure. New po-

litical forces are at play in the world—forces which did not exist when most of the past major decisions of this Assembly were taken on the burning issues of war and peace in our time.

Perhaps the time has come when we might reexamine some of our formulations in the light of these new developments. We must reaffirm not only first—and perhaps forgotten—principles, but we must give them new concepts of implementation. We will have to refocus our vision on the new horizons, to apply new remedies for new maladies and to meet new expectations with new hopes.

In short, we shall be called upon to accord recognition to what is now the obvious—that ours is a world of seething change—revolutionary change, but that these mutations themselves are not always evident. In such a dynamic world all elements—political and economic—are in a perpetual state of transition, and only one factor remains fixed: our goal for world peace; our steadfast determination to attain that goal. And this undying hope we shall never abandon.

Thank you.

Talks Open On Aid To Small Firms

PARIS, Sept. 26, (AFP).—A five-day conference aimed at helping small and medium-sized firms to contribute more fully to economic growth in developing countries opened here yesterday.

Main discussions in the conference will be focussed on the possibilities of promoting collective action between these firms, so as to enable them to benefit from the resulting economies without sacrificing their independence. This takes the form of pooling such services as research or marketing and stabilising common production facilities or joint training schemes.

The meeting is being attended by representatives of the Asian productivity organisation, ECAFE, the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation, UNIDO, the International Association of Crafts and Small Medium Enterprises, the European Association of National Productivity Centres and interested organisations from the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

Trench Warfare

(Contd. from page 1)

"Good morning Charlie," the sergeant yells as the day's first shells come crashing into the camp. He refuses to budge from his cot until he knows they are falling within bursting range of his tent.

He jokes about the lone sniper that harrasses the road and the southern fringe of the camp. Apparently this "gook" is a terrible marksman and has never hit anyone.

You can't help noticing how a man can break off a string original marine profanity to answer the telephone as courteously as if he were sitting in an air-conditioned office.

Almost every kind of duty at Con Thien nowadays requires some special kind of courage.

Climbing atop a huge bundle of supplies under the whirling blades of a helicopter to unhook the carrying gear in the landing zone is at that moment the bullseye for enemy gunners.

The recoilless-rifle positions are silhouetted as perfect targets against the sky. Going out beyond the perimeter as a forward observer for U.S. artillery got four officers killed in three days last week.

Village Broadcast Station Developed

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, (Reuter).—The international Telephone and Telegraph Corporation yesterday announced development of a complete "do it yourself" broadcast station designed for use in small villages in remote areas.

The station, called the STC village broadcaster, is being manufactured by an Australian subsidiary of ITT, Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) Pty. Ltd. of Sydney.

The cost of the basic broadcasting system is \$5,000. It will provide means for broadcasting news, entertainment and educational programmes within communities that are remote or that have special interests.

The STC village broadcaster is fully transistorised and provides all facilities needed to service an area of five miles radius. It can be set up in one hour and can be operated by completely untrained personnel. The antenna can be a simple wire strung to a tree.

The STC village broadcaster unit is suitable for relaying to local areas programme material received by medium or shortwave transmission from distant high-powered stations. Transmission of tape or material on phonograph records is provided, as well as facilities for recording local material on tape.

Frelimo Men Kill Over 2,000 Lisbon Troops In Year

ALGIERS, Sept. 26, (AFP).—The Mozambique liberation movement Frelimo yesterday claimed that it had killed more than 2,000 Portuguese troops in fighting this year in Mozambique.

Frelimo representative Parcoal Mocumbi gave these figures to the press on the occasion of Mozambique Solidarity Week which has been organised here.

Mocumbi said Frelimo forces had attacked 25 Portuguese military bases with mortars, destroying or badly damaging them.

Frelimo had also destroyed more than 100 Portuguese military vehicles of all sorts and four aircraft, and had also sabotaged roads and bridges.

Mocumbi said that in the "semi-liberated" regions under Frelimo control in Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces the population had stepped up agricultural production and had exported 700 tons of products and imported 27,000 agricultural tools.

He said his movement had increased the number of primary schools and set up a medical network.

Wilson Wants End Of Vietnam War

LONDON, Sept. 26, (AFP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night that his government would immediately disassociate itself from the United States' Vietnam policy if he thought such a gesture would end the war "even a day earlier".

He said: "We want to get the war over and we shall take whatever steps are necessary to play our part. I think we came pretty close to it when Kossygin (Soviet Premier) was here in February."

In a debate televised by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Wilson also spoke about Rhodesia and Britain's economic situation.

Wilson recalled that a number of Vietnam moves with which Britain had been associated had been favourably received by the United States, but not by Hanoi. He declared that he would do everything in his power to bring the adversaries to the conference table.

The Premier admitted that his government's policy in Rhodesia had not been crowned with success, but said that was no reason to disown the principles which had inspired this policy.

He said Britain was still keeping watch on the port of Beira, Mozambique, to enforce respect of the oil embargo. The same thing was not true of Lourenço Marques, also in Mozambique, and he wanted to know what other countries intended doing on the subject.

Guinean Women To Get New Deal

DAKAR, Sept. 26, (AFP).—President Sekou Toure Monday announced a new deal for the women of Guinea, promising them complete equality with men in the nation's life.

The president devoted much of the second half of his day-long "introductory" speech to delegates at the eighth congress of the Guinea Democratic Party at Conakry to the need for the rapid emancipation of women.

In the speech, broadcast by Conakry Radio and monitored in Dakar, the President announced new measures to guard the rights of Moslem women.

Moslems will no longer be able to take a second wife, he said, unless the first wife gives her free and written consent. Divorce of the first wife is from now on forbidden, and she will automatically inherit her husband's estate whatever the circumstances.

The maximum permitted age difference between an intending husband and wife has now been fixed by the state at 30 years, he said. Women in Guinea, concluded the President, will from now on enjoy exactly the same economic, political and social rights as men.

GULNAR WASHING SOAP

Gulnar Soap produces enormous amounts of suds. Gulnar's fine suds delicately clean your clothes. Gulnar does wonders with cottons and nylons. Always use Gulnar Washing Soap for super-cleaning. Gulnar Soap is available at all general stores in the city.

WHENEVER YOUR VEHICLES NEED overhauling, oiling, greasing, body repairing, painting, adjusting, Remember: KABUL AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS

load opp. Park Cinema Kabul: newly started under the supervision of highly qualified auto-engineer experts in petrol and diesel vehicles and automatic transmission, etc.

World News In Brief

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26, (AFP).—The first Indian prisoner to have his sentence reduced for agreeing to be sterilised came out of Jalpur central jail yesterday.

His sentence was cut by one month after he had a vasectomy operation as part of the programme to reduce births in India, where the population increases by 13,000,000 every year.

The governor of the prison said the infirmary was getting more requests for sterilisation than it could cope with.

Preparations are also under way to distribute 50,000 Japanese transistor radio to men willing to undergo sterilisation.

MOSCOW, Sept. 26, (AFP).—France yesterday ratified the treaty on the peaceful use of outer space, it was officially announced here.

The announcement said French Ambassador Olivier Wormser signed the treaty on behalf of his government, and that similar ceremonies were scheduled to take place in London and Washington.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union signed the treaty simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow last January.

Pak Investment Centre For FRG

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 26, (AFP).—A Pakistani investment promotion was inaugurated here yesterday.

S.S. Jafri Pakistan's Secretary of state for Industries in his inaugural speech said West Germany's miracle had incited Pakistan to choose a site for its first European promotion centre in this country.

The objective of the centre was to help West German businessmen better understand Pakistan's economic policy.

The centre will also introduce prospective West German investors to appropriate Pakistani partners and assist West German firms in negotiating joint ventures with Pakistani industrialists.

All the activities of the centre will remain confidential and its services will be free of charge.

Pakistani Ambassador Abdur Rahman Khan hailed the forthcoming (November) visit to Pakistan by a group of West German industrialists which will follow closely on a visit there by West German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Rolf Lahr.

Home Brief

KABUL, Sept. 26 (Bakhtar).—An exhibition of Yugoslavian paintings and graphics opens in Kabul next week, according to an Information and Culture spokesman. The exhibition will be held in the city salon of the Kabul Municipal Corporation.

HOUSE FOR RENT
One house located on a two acre plot with two modern buildings with many rooms, store houses, garages, a garden and a motor park. Located next to the Women's Institute in Share Nau. Good for Embassies or Commercial Houses.
Contact Phone: 21923
From 1 p.m. 3 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Every Thursday night dinner and music by the Nomads from 9 p.m. to 1:30 a.m.

WANTED

Indonesian embassy needs a qualified, experienced, and highly educated translator who can translate English to Pashto and Dari and vice-versa.

Canada Opposes US Decision To Build ABM System

PARIS, Sept. 26, (DPA).—Canada is opposed to the anti-ballistic missile defence system to be built by the USA and has decided not to participate in it, the "International Herald-Tribune" said in a report from Toronto yesterday.

The Canadian government's decision was reportedly based largely on diplomatic and domestic considerations.

Canadian officials feel that construction of an anti-missile missile network by the USA is likely to harm the chances for further improvement in east-west relations and for a reversal of the arms race, the paper said.

Moreover, politicians were quoted as saying that because of the war in Vietnam there is a growing "public coolness" to military ties between Canada and the United States.

Tobacco Market

(Contd. from page 3)

order to facilitate intra-Community trade in tobacco goods (in the final stage after 1970 such trade is to be largely free), producers will be able to obtain the necessary bands for goods exported to neighbouring countries from the tax authorities in these countries.

About two thirds of the 400,000 tons of raw tobacco processed yearly in EEC comes from America, Africa and European countries outside the Community, the main suppliers being the USA, Rhodesia, Greece, Turkey, Brazil and Argentina. From July 1 1968 the rates applicable under the common customs tariff will be fully applied by all EEC countries (at present the national tariffs have aligned on this tariff up to 60 per cent). In the Kennedy tariff negotiations the EEC considerably reduced its common tobacco tariff, which is bound under GATT. For unmanufactured tobacco the basic rate was lowered from 28 per cent to 23 per cent per 100 kg and the minimum charge from \$38 to \$33. The present duty on cigarettes will fall from 180 per cent to 90 per cent i.e. by half. Apart from the CCT duties there is no protection for tobacco production in the Community.

(SEP)

Sukarno Through: Says Third Wife

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, (AFP).—Mrs. Dewi Sukarno does not believe that her husband, the former president of Indonesia, will ever be able to resume power in his country.

"I don't think so and I don't want it," she declared on arrival here yesterday from Japan with her six-month-old daughter. They were staying with their friends actor Joey Adams and his wife, who has written several books on the life of Ahmad Sukarno.

Mrs. Sukarno, the former president's third wife, told newsmen that in Japan, her native country, she met with a certain hospitality on the part of the press.

That was the reason why she had come to the United States, where she hoped to live "quiet and peacefully."

Regarding her husband, whom she married in 1959 and has not seen since November 1966, Mrs. Sukarno said "unfortunately, we have to live separately, but as soon as conditions improve I will return to him."

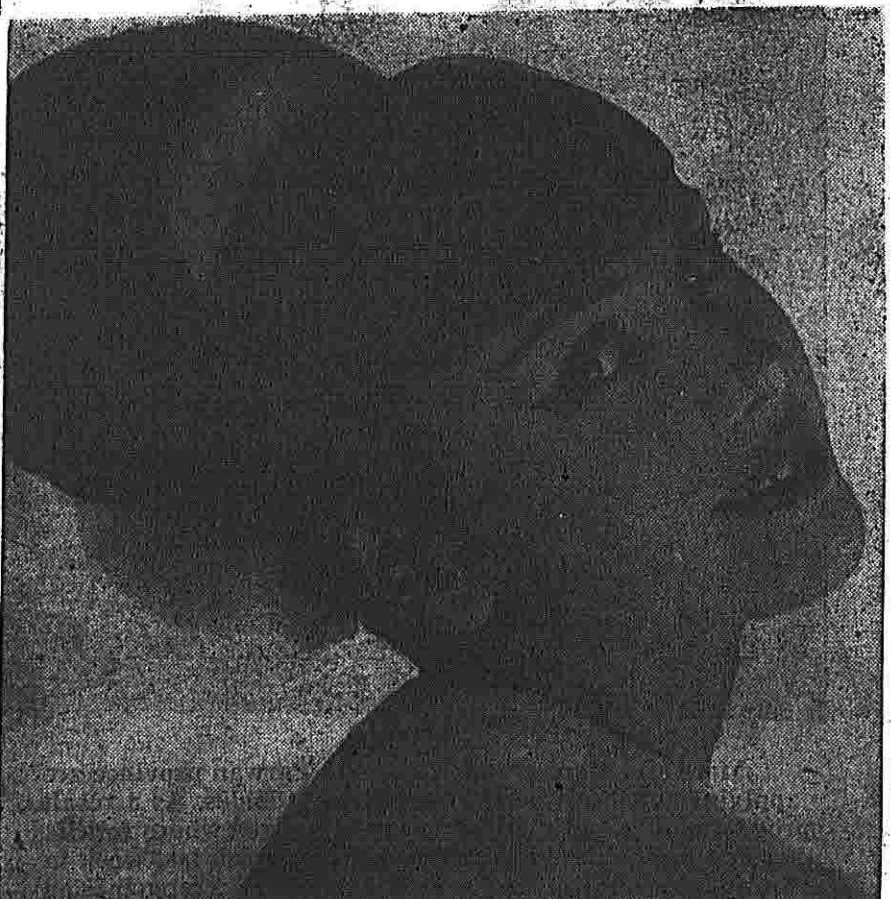


An unprecedented cut in the price of Shah Pasand vegetable oil.

Shah Pasand—the best vegetable oil available.

You can buy your Shahpasand from any store in the town. Shah Pasand—tasty, healthy, and dependable.

Subscribe To Soviet Magazines



International Affairs, New Times, Sputnik and others which subscriptions can be obtained from the Ebne Sena book store, Ministry of Education Book Store, Jawed book stall in Deh Buri you can read in English, French, Attache in Kabul.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and central regions of the country will be cloudy with occasional showers. Three mm of rain were recorded in North and 2 mm in South Salang. Yesterday the warmest region of the country was Farah with a high of 37 C, 98 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of 18 C, 64 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 1:30 p.m. was 18 C, 64 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	26 C 14 C 79 F 57 F
Kandahar	32 C 12 C 89 F 53 F
Ghazni	24 C 6 C 75 F 43 F
Khost	32 C 16 C 89 F 61 F
Mazare Sharif	24 C 19 C 57 F 66 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American film in Farsi.
RINGO AND HIS GOLDEN PISTOL
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film in Farsi.
NEVER SO FEW